

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and continued warm to-day; to-  
morrow unsettled and somewhat cooler.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 92; lowest, 58.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## BOMBS SENT TO OFFICIALS IN MANY CITIES; ONE EXPLODES AT A. MITCHELL PALMER'S HOME; ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL JUDGE NOTT IN N. Y.

### U. S. WILLING TO MODIFY TREATY; BRITAIN AGREES

Thirty Billions for Repara-  
tion, With First Pay-  
ment in 1923.

CLEMENCEAU IS OPPOSED

Contents Treaty Cannot Be  
Altered Without Reopening  
Whole Discussion.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

PARIS, June 2.—The following  
changes will be made in the peace  
treaty to meet German objections if  
the opinions of the American experts  
who helped to draw up the document  
are consulted:

1. Germany's demand that the  
reparation sum be fixed im-  
mediately, instead of at the end of  
two years, will be granted. The  
sum will be fixed at \$30,000,000-  
000, the Americans having con-  
tended all along that no more  
than this could be collected.
2. Germany would get four  
years instead of two for pay-  
ing the first instalment of \$5-  
000,000,000. Count von Brock-  
dorff-Rantzau, German Foreign  
Minister and head of the peace  
delegation sent by Germany to  
Versailles, demands seven years.
3. The treaty text with refer-  
ence to the powers of the repara-  
tion commission would be  
changed materially for clarification  
purposes, to show the Ger-  
mans that the Allies have no in-  
tention of absolutely controlling  
Germany's domestic legislation,  
which is admittedly the impres-  
sion the present text gives but  
which the Allies disavow.
4. Germany's protest that she  
would be unable to do busi-  
ness without some ships will be  
met either by allowing Germany  
to keep some of her own ships,  
or guaranteeing her that the  
United States and Great Britain  
will charter for Germany use a  
certain amount of tonnage of  
their new ships at favorable rates.
5. While the Germans will not  
get representation on the  
reparation commission, the treaty  
will make clear that there will be  
no objection to the appointment  
of a German commission to work  
hand in hand with the allied  
commission.

Approved by British.

British circles concur in these opin-  
ions, of which a memorandum was  
made for the President.

The big question that will be raised  
is: Can the treaty be changed with-  
out opening up the whole discussion  
again, with the old wrangling? Pre-  
mier Clemenceau argues that it can-  
not.

On the other hand the Americans  
are now sure that the Germans will  
not sign the present treaty unless  
they are forced to do so by an in-  
vasion of Germany. In many circles  
it is felt that the President, by a  
determined stand, could quickly force  
a change along the lines indicated and  
that the alterations could be made in  
one week.

The question is: Will the President  
follow the advice of the American ex-  
perts and go to the mat with the  
Tiger and possibly also with Pre-  
mier Lloyd George, although it is  
now strongly intimated that the Brit-  
ish Premier favors the changes?

The treaty has been discussed on  
few points aside from the reparation  
commission, all questions turning on  
this commission and on the financial  
clauses. More investigation by THE  
SUN shows that the experts of all  
the Allies are in favor of fixing a de-  
finite reparation sum, but that Pre-  
mier Lloyd George and Clemenceau  
insisted on letting the treaty stand as  
it is. The American financiers point-  
ed out that nobody would lend money  
to Germany with her liabilities un-  
settled. This is recognized as being  
one of the worst features of the pre-  
sent plan, since Germany cannot do  
much toward paying until it is made  
possible for her to obtain credits.

Definite Sum Was Urged.

When the reparation and financial  
clauses first came up the Americans

### Red Rule Is Near an End in Hungary, Says Vienna

PARIS, June 2.—Vienna des-  
patches received here through  
Basle, Switzerland, say the Bol-  
shevist regime in Hungary is  
nearing an end.

The new Vienna Tageblatt says  
a Cabinet headed by Herr Ger-  
man, who was Minister of Com-  
merce in the Cabinet headed by  
Count Michael Karolyi, has re-  
placed the Soviet Government, and  
that Herr German has been in-  
vited to Versailles to confer  
with the Entente representatives  
in regard to the Hungarian  
situation.

### STRIKE AGAINST RHINE REPUBLIC

Mayence and Wiesbaden Citi-  
zens Begin 24 Hour Dem-  
onstration.

COBLENZ TO BE SEAT

Territory Occupied by Amer-  
icans Declares Itself Free  
of Prussian Rule.

By the Associated Press.

BRUNN, June 2.—The inhabitants of  
Mayence and Wiesbaden began this  
morning a twenty-four hour strike in  
protest against the attempted coup in  
proclaiming an independent Palatinate  
republic.

It also is reported that pro-German  
Palatinists at Mannheim declared a  
general strike, and that the inhabi-  
tants of the Palatinate, notwithstanding  
threats by the French of court  
martial, everywhere are tearing down  
the posters proclaiming the republic.

PARIS, June 2.—Coblenz will be the  
capital of the new Rhine Republic, which  
was proclaimed yesterday in several  
Rhine cities. The new Government and  
National Assembly will meet there, but  
the provisional Government will sit at  
Wiesbaden.

The allied Powers will ob-  
serve an attitude of watchful waiting.  
Portions of the proclamation have been  
telegraphed to the Ecole de Paris from  
Metz to Maurice Barres. One significant  
section follows:

We declare the autonomous Rhine-  
land Republic to be founded in the  
bosom of Germany. It is a pacific  
republic which is composed of the  
Rhine provinces, Old Nassau, Rhine-  
land Hesse and the Palatinate. The  
foundation rests on the following  
bases:

1. The frontiers will remain the  
same, including Birkfeld.
2. Changes in frontiers can be  
made only with the approval of other  
nations interested as established by  
a plebiscite.
3. The provisional Government of  
the Rhine Republic is exercised by  
the undersigned delegates of the  
people.
4. Elections for the Rhine National  
Assembly will be held without  
delay according to the methods of the  
German National Assembly.

Coblenz is to be the capital of the  
new Government and the National  
Assembly will meet there. The pro-  
visional Government will sit at Wies-  
baden. Local authorities will con-  
tinue to exercise control for the time  
being. The provisional Government  
will take the place of the Central  
Government and the Prussian, Bava-  
rian and Hessian Governments.

Rhine-Hessian Nassau Commit-  
tee, Palatinate Committee, June 1,  
1919.

Another passage shows the movement  
not to be separatist but anti-Prussian.  
It says:

Violence from whatever side must  
disappear. The Rhine people hon-  
estly and sincerely wish peace  
based on a reconciliation of all peo-  
ples. That is why it separates itself  
from the institutions which are the  
bases of so many wars: Feudalism  
and militarism. It thereby eliminates  
an obstacle standing in the way of  
a genuine peace.

M. Barres says that Dr. Dorden, the  
President of the Republic, is from Bonn  
and before the war was a magistrate.  
During the war he was a German officer.  
He is one of those idealist Rhine-  
landers who have never been reconciled  
to the subjection of the left bank of the  
Rhine to brutal exploitation by Prussia.  
M. Barres writes: "We are in the pres-  
ence of the reappearance of the old  
Germany with which our fathers were  
able to enter into agreements and some-  
times into a real friendship. This  
happy event became possible only  
through the admirable conduct and polit-  
ical sense of the allied armies."

PERSHING SENDS DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Recent press  
despatches quoting German newspapers  
and reporting that eighty men were  
missing as a result of an explosion in  
an American Expeditionary Force mun-  
ition dump near Coblenz, were declared  
to be untrue by Gen. Pershing in a re-  
port made to-day to the War Depart-  
ment.

The incident referred to apparently  
was a fire which occurred on May 25  
in German ammunition dumps between  
Coblenz and Cologne. No casualties  
were caused, Gen. Pershing reported.

### AUSTRIA TAKES PARTITION OF EMPIRE COOLLY

Delegates of Old Empire Ac-  
cept Draft of Treaty in  
Humble Spirit.

ASK FOR LIGHT BURDEN

New Country Will Be Accepted  
Into Fraternity by  
Peace Makers.

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—The Aus-  
trians heard the final doom of their  
empire in the traditional old palace  
here to-day. Humbly, almost cheer-  
fully, in marked contrast to the stiff  
necks of the Germans at Versailles,  
Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Aus-  
trian delegation, received the terms  
which reduce his one time empire un-  
til Austria is no larger than West  
Virginia and Hungary about the size  
of Virginia.

The treaty was not given to the  
delegates in anything like its com-  
pleted form. Financial, economic and  
military clauses were not even out-  
lined. But the boundaries of Aus-  
tria were established on general  
lines, her naval and aerial power is  
completely wiped out, her interna-  
tional relations are closely circum-  
scribed, and she is required to recog-  
nize the existence of the States which  
have separated themselves from her  
own body—the Serbs, Czechs-Slovaks,  
Hungarians and Poles.

Those clauses which were handed  
to her delegates to-day embodied the  
covenant of the League of Nations,  
the recognition of the freedom of  
territories formerly a part of Russia,  
and the same requirements with re-  
gard to the trial of persons guilty of  
violations of the laws of humanity  
and war, the repudiation of the  
treaty of Brest-Litovsk, recognition  
of the new international provisions  
for Belgium and Luxembourg, of the  
allied dispositions in Turkey and Bul-  
garia, in Egypt, Morocco, Siam and  
China, as are embodied in the Ger-  
man treaty.

Navy Is Wiped Out.

The Austrian navy is wiped out  
through the surrender of her com-  
pleted vessels to the Allies and the  
breaking up of those buildings. All  
naval armament and armament must  
also be surrendered. Her high power  
wireless stations are placed under  
control of the Allies.

Yet in the face of all this Dr. Ren-  
ner's speech was most conciliatory.  
He spoke in French. He declared the  
old Austria of the Hapsburgs never  
seeking to extenuate what he called  
"the horrible crime of 1914." He asked  
only that the new "little mountain  
republic" might not be asked to bear  
all the punishment for the old crimes.  
He asked that the weight of the dis-  
aster be imposed also on the new  
nations into which the old empire has  
split.

This wish is apparently to some ex-  
tent granted in the treaty, for the  
fate of the new nations is settled only  
in the most general terms. They are  
further required to offer the same  
guarantees as does Austria that they  
will erect enlightened governments  
which will function in an approved  
manner with due regard to the racial,  
religious and language rights of mi-  
norities within their borders.

New States Still Nebulous.

Many of the questions with regard  
to these new States, and notably the  
dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia,  
are not mentioned in the official sum-  
mary. It is presumed that they have  
again been put off in order that the  
Council of Four may go on with the  
settlement of the German treaty. The  
Austrians get fifteen days in which to

(Continued on Third Page.)

### Al Fresco Plans Are Proposed for Sun Fund

ITS friends wish to emulate  
some of the outdoor successes  
of last season.  
Read on page 8 a soldier's card  
to Seneca G. Lewis: "Our bat-  
tery will soon be back where we  
can get tobacco conveniently;  
we'll never forget those who  
helped out when it wasn't con-  
venient."

WARNING! THE SUN TO-  
BACCO FUND has no connection  
with any other fund, organiza-  
tion or publication. It employs  
no agents or solicitors.

### VILLA DENIES COLUMBUS RAID; URGES INQUIRY

Carranzists Hoodwink U. S.  
Administration System-  
atically, Is Charge.

CHIEF "SLAIN" 15 TIMES

Reports of Border Outrages  
and Drunkenness All Un-  
true, He Says.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A new and  
unexpected turn has been given to the  
Mexican embroglio here by news that  
Francisco Villa, through his friends in  
Washington, is courting full investiga-  
tion of the Columbus raid with a view  
to proving that he had nothing to do  
with it. Villa is forwarding alleged  
documentary proofs, a summary of  
which is now available here, and is  
ready to come personally to the  
United States and face investigation  
or trial if he obtains assurance that  
protection will be accorded him, pend-  
ing the outcome.

Villa asserts he is able to prove to  
the complete satisfaction of the  
United States Government the follow-  
ing facts:

That he was 250 miles from Co-  
lumbus at the time of the raid and  
that none of the men engaged in  
the raid was acting under his  
direct or indirect orders.

That Gen. Julio Cardenas, who  
was later killed in hand to hand  
conflict with Capt. Holndahl, one of  
Pershing's scouts, was the in-  
stigator and executioner of the  
Columbus raid.

That the present Administration  
in Washington has been system-  
atically hoodwinked and victimized  
by Carranzista propaganda  
into believing all sorts of unre-  
liable and fantastic reports about  
himself and his activities.

False Reports Shown.

In support of this latter contention  
Villa cites numerous specific instan-  
ces. He calls attention to the frequency  
with which the Administration here,  
officially and semi-officially, has an-  
nounced his death and his burial. On  
fifteen occasions, Villa says, he has  
been reported dead on the authority of  
witnesses which the United States ac-  
cepted as reliable, and on four occa-  
sions his body has been identified by  
agents in whom Washington placed  
implicit confidence, he says, while on  
one occasion four witnesses swore they  
had seen him buried, and their reports  
were accepted, he says, without ques-  
tion.

The object of Villa in citing these  
facts is to challenge the reliability of  
the testimony which he says the  
United States Government has relied  
upon in judging his activities. He  
blames the Carranzista agents for an  
alleged deliberate campaign of provid-  
ing the United States Government with  
absurd and false stories which he com-  
plains are for some unaccountable  
reason implicitly believed in Washing-  
ton.

As one example he cites his capture  
of Torreon in 1913. Refugees and na-  
tive Spaniards spread stories, he says,  
about atrocities perpetrated by "the  
drunken Villa and his marauders" who  
looted the city, all of which was ac-  
cepted at Washington despite the fact that  
both the British and American consuls  
at Torreon reported officially that "Gen.  
Villa had entered the city in an orderly  
manner" and that civilians were not mole-  
sted.

Villa asserts his first act was to have  
notices posted on the saloons that any  
one caught selling liquor to any of his  
men would be fined \$200 for the first  
offense, and for the second offense shot.  
In contesting the reports of the refugees  
and subsequent reports by the Carran-  
zistas Villa states that he never uses  
intoxicating liquors under any circum-  
stances, and that furthermore he has  
never tolerated the use of liquor in any  
form by any of the men over whom he  
has had command.

Allegations Are Denied.  
In attempting to refute the persistent  
bandit charges against him Villa says  
that many Americans have written to  
Washington to substantiate his claim  
that he protects Americans against band-  
its and that he on many occasions pro-  
vides escorts for American miners hav-  
ing thousands of dollars worth of bullion  
in their possession. Villa admits that  
there are many roving bandit bands in  
Mexico and he says that each individual  
band, even composed of only a few men,  
pretends to be a "Villa band," whereas  
in all cases these bands are not counte-  
nanced or in any way protected by him.  
By way of seeking to substantiate  
Villa's claims that Carranzista agents  
are continually deceiving the United  
States Government and the American  
people, Villa's friends to-day called at-  
tention to one of the latest detailed

(Continued on Third Page.)

### Explosions Occur Also in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Paterson—Man Killed by Bomb Set Off in Judge Nott's House.

Explosions of bombs and infernal machines containing bombs and nitro-glycerin  
around midnight last night at the homes of prominent officials and citizens in a dozen differ-  
ent cities throughout the United States marked the effort of radical agitators and anarchists  
to usher in a reign of terrorism similar to that which was frustrated on May 1, when bombs ad-  
dressed to officials were found in the mails.

At 3 o'clock this morning explosions had occurred in Washington, Cleveland, Boston,  
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J.; Newtonville, Mass., and New York City, with re-  
ports having been received by Government authorities of explosions in several other cities.

What may turn out to be the first clues leading to identi-  
fication and capture of the anarchists was obtained in Wash-  
ington, where an empty suit case discovered near the entrance  
to Mr. Palmer's home was found to contain a hand bill signed  
"The Anarchistic Fighters."

The bill served warning that a general war was to be  
waged against leaders of society as society is now organized.  
Only one explosion had been reported in New York at that  
hour—at the home of Charles C. Nott, Jr., Judge of the Court  
of General Sessions, in 151 East Sixty-first street, which de-  
stroyed the front part of the house and threw the body of an  
unidentified man into the street. Judge Nott was not in the  
house, but his wife was.

Besides the bombs that exploded in the homes of citizens, the  
anarchists destroyed a Catholic church in Philadelphia. In Washington a  
bomb exploded in the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of  
the United States, damaging the building and probably killing the man  
who planted the machine. A man's leg and other parts of a human body  
were found in the wreckage. In Cleveland the anarchists set off a bomb  
in the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis, but injured no one so far as re-  
ports had been received at 3 o'clock.

In Boston a bomb exploded at the home of Harry S. Hayden, Justice  
of the Municipal Court, whose house is in Roxbury. No one was hurt.  
In Pittsburg there had been two explosions up to 2 o'clock. One of  
them was a bomb in the home of Judge N. H. Thompson of the United  
States District Court; the other exploded across the street from the home  
of W. W. Sibray Chief Inspector of the United States Bureau of Im-  
migration. Mr. Sibray was thrown from his bed, but was not hurt.

In Philadelphia, besides accomplishing the destruction of the church,  
the anarchists exploded a bomb in a private residence, but without killing  
any one. In Paterson, N. J., the bomb there partly wrecked the home  
of a silk manufacturer. In Newtonville, Mass., an infernal machine ex-  
ploded in the home of Representative Powers.

At Least One Person Is Killed.

A bomb of terrific force exploded at ten minutes to one this morn-  
ing in the vestibule of the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of General  
Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first street.

One person is known to have been blown to pieces by the explosion,  
which demolished the brownstone stoop of the private house, but none of  
the occupants, among whom was Mrs. Nott, was injured. Two men were  
seen by persons in a passing automobile to dash down the street, toward  
Third avenue, after the explosion. They disappeared from sight down  
Third avenue, as if headed for the Fifty-ninth street elevated station.

The tremendous explosion in the quiet street caused a near panic  
among the other residents. Glass was shattered to bits in many houses  
along both sides of the street, but as far as is known no others suf-  
fered injuries from the bomb.

At the time of the explosion Mrs. Mary Nott, Judge Nott's wife, was in  
her room on the second floor. She had left the country home of the family  
at Black Point, twelve miles east of New London, Conn., to return for a  
time to the city. The Nott family left the East Sixty-first street residence  
last Friday. With Mrs. Nott were John Jarkjeane, his wife, Ida, and  
their little girl. Jarkjeane is the caretaker of the Nott residence.

Presided at Trial of Anarchists.

Judge Nott, it will be remembered, was the man before whom the an-  
archists charged with attempting to explode a bomb in St. Patrick's Cath-  
edral were tried. It is probable that for this reason he was picked out to  
be made an example of by the anarchists in their countrywide reign of terror.  
Detectives Skelly and Dieckley, standing near Third avenue, were al-  
most thrown off their feet by the explosion. They turned in a fire alarm  
before dashing toward the ruined front of the house. They met frightened  
automobilists, who informed them of seeing the fleeing men. It was then  
too late to pursue.

Digging in the ruins of the shattered stoop, they found parts of  
the body of a man, who had been practically blown to pieces. A false moustache  
was also found in the heap of broken stone and other debris. It was im-  
possible to determine whether the dead man was the perpetrator of the  
outrage or whether he had been passing by when the explosion occurred.

In a house at 158 East Sixty-first street, where the Motor Transport  
Club has quarters, several army officers narrowly escaped injury. The club  
is directly opposite Judge Nott's home, and the force of the explosion sent a  
"shower of stones and pieces of the bomb flying through the window. Capt.  
Charles R. Walker, who was asleep in one of the bedrooms of the clubhouse,  
was slightly hurt when a piece of the wall dropped upon him. Lieut. Charles  
E. Knisky was blown up against a wall. In another room Lieut. A. H. Mar-  
tin narrowly escaped a flying bit of iron. When he picked it up he found  
part of a human scalp attached to it.

The home of Dr. John J. McKay, at 153, next door to the Nott  
house also was greatly damaged. Besides shattered windows the walls  
and ceilings of his home were battered, and the plaster absolutely torn  
off. The brownstone stoops of both residences were scattered in front  
of the houses in a pile of broken remnants.

Women Rush Into Streets.

To add to the confusion experienced by the neighbors awakening  
with the din of a terrific explosion with their brickbats smashing about  
them and clouds of dust arising from piles of shattered plaster, fire en-  
gines dashed up to the scene. The firemen too were ignorant of their  
mission, but soon learned that their assistance was not needed, except to  
search amid the ruins for other possible victims.

Reserves from the East Sixty-seventh street police station finally got  
some semblance of order in the street and induced the people to return  
to their homes. Many of them were women in their night clothes.  
Quickly then the police blocked off the street and began their search for

remnants of the bombs in an effort if they could get a clue to their man-  
ufacture.

Part of the first floor of the home of Richard P. Lydon, Justice of the  
Supreme Court, at 149, was wrecked and the house seemed to its inmates  
to rock to the foundations by the terrific blast.

Owen Eagan, inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire  
Department, summoned from his bed, said after carefully scrutinizing the  
shattered remnants of the vestibule that it was a "dynamite job," care-  
fully planned and almost as successfully carried out. He regarded it as  
astounding that none of the residents sleeping within the building was  
killed or injured.

The bomb, he said, apparently had been planted in one corner of the  
vestibule. A skirt found in the ruins, which at first led to the belief that  
the one victim was a woman, was, in the opinion of Mr. Eagan, the wrap-  
ping in which the dynamite concealed his bomb on his way to Judge  
Nott's home.

Part of a man's head was found in Lexington avenue, hundreds of  
feet away from Judge Nott's house. Search was being made by the  
police to make sure that only one man had met death in the explosion.  
The indescribable condition of the fragments picked up makes it un-  
certain that only one human being met death.

### Bomb Shatters House of Palmer; Assassin Is Blown to Fragments

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Premature ex-  
plosion of an enormously powerful bomb  
to-night probably saved the life of At-  
torney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, his  
wife and young daughter. The bomb  
blew up on his doorstep blowing to frag-  
ments the man who carried it and com-  
pletely wrecking the front of the At-  
torney-General's residence at 2132 R  
street, Northwest.

Mr. Palmer and his family had re-  
turned early and on this fact saved them  
from destruction. Mr. Palmer was not  
injured, nor were his wife and daughter,  
though they were considerably shaken  
up.

Houses on both sides of the Attorney-  
General's residence were damaged, and  
so powerful was the explosive used that  
windows and crockery in houses across  
the wide street, including the residence  
of the Norwegian Minister, were shat-  
tered.

The detonation of the bomb around  
all that part of fashionable Washing-  
ton within a radius of a mile.

Police reserves were rushed to the  
scene to try to keep back the mob that  
quickly gathered and preserved until  
daylight, if possible any clue to the  
perpetrator of the outrage.

Parts of Victim Found.

Pieces of metal declared by experts  
to be parts of what is known as a  
"potato-masher" bomb were picked up  
in the street hidden in the litter of shat-  
tered glass, blood and parts of the cloth-  
ing of the single victim of the bomb.  
Scraps of leather discovered in the  
debris led to the theory that the power-  
ful explosive was carried in a satchel  
by the assassin. The explosion evidently  
occurred within ten feet of the front  
door of the Palmer residence, where a  
piece six inches deep and a foot and a  
half long was blown out of the stone  
coping.

There is little hope of identifying the  
man who attempted the Attorney-Gen-  
eral's assassination. The only civilians  
police have so far found is the remnant  
of the bomb itself, fragments of anarch-  
ist literature scattered about in the  
vicinity and a man's left leg encased in  
a fragment of trouser leg.

From the sample of clothing on this  
shattered bit of leg it was evident that  
the assassin was poorly and roughly  
dressed. The force of the explosion blew  
his leg and foot across R street onto  
the doorstep of the house opposite that  
of the Palmer residence.

Other Fragments Discovered.

Shortly after this was discovered an-  
other foot was found in the street some  
distance away. This was so badly  
mangled that the police at first em-  
braced the theory that two men had  
been killed when the bomb went off,  
as they thought the second fragment  
was a left leg, as the first fragment  
found evidently was.

Examination by ambulance physicians  
proved that the second fragment  
was the right foot of the victim of  
the explosion. One part of the shat-  
tered, a piece of bone, was discovered  
more than 100 yards from the scene  
of the explosion.

The Attorney-General has been the  
target for threatening letters and one  
prior attempt at assassination ever since  
he declined to interfere in any way with  
the sentence of the court in sending  
Eugene V. Debs to the penitentiary for  
violation of the spy law. On the former  
occasion when Mr. Palmer was singled  
out for an attack by bomb, he was in  
the city. It was mailed to him from New York  
on May 1, when a number of other  
similar bombs were sent to prominent  
officials of the Government, particularly  
those who have to do with the suppres-  
sion of alien activities during the war.

Palmer an Enemy of Radicals.

As Attorney-General Mr. Palmer is the  
direct enemy of the radicals, whose

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